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Report to the Colorado General Assembly

TEACHER CERTIFICATION IN COLORADO



COLORADO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RESEARCH PUBLICATION NO. 45

December 1960

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OF THE
COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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The Legislative Council, which is composed of five Senators, six Representatives, and the presiding officers of the two houses, serves as a continuing research agency for the legislature through the maintenance of a trained staff. Between sessions, research activities are concentrated on the study of relatively broad problems formally proposed by legislators, and the publication and distribution of factual reports to aid in their solution.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

REPORT TO THE

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TEACHER CERTIFICATION IN COLORADO

Research Publication No. 45
December, 1960

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December 9, 1960

To Members of the Forty-third Colorado General Assembly:

As directed by House Bill No. 210, 1959 session, the Legislative Council submits herewith its report and recommendations concerning teacher certification in Colorado.

The committee appointed by the Legislative Council to conduct this study submitted its report for consideration at the Council's meeting December 9. At that time the report was adopted for transmission to the Forty-third General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Conklin
Chairman

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY



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REP. ALBERT J. TOMSIC

December 9, 1960

Honorable Charles Conklin, Chairman
Colorado Legislative Council
State Capitol
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your committee appointed to carry out the directives of House Bill No. 210, 1959 session, concerning teacher certification laws, has completed its assignment and submits herewith its report of findings and recommendations.

The committee has spent several months preparing the proposed legislation contained in the report. It constitutes a major revision of the statutes relating to teacher certification.

We wish to express our appreciation for the cooperation of the State Department of Education in the preparation of the bill. In addition we want to thank the representatives of institutions of higher learning and interested professional organizations who appeared at the hearings to give us their opinions on the proposed revision of the teacher certification laws.

Respectfully submitted,


James M. French
Chairman

FOREWORD

This study was made under the provisions of House Bill No. 210 passed during the first session of the Forty-second General Assembly. This bill directed the Legislative Council to appoint a committee to study teacher certification in the state, for the purpose of proposing revisions in existing statutory requirements as to such teacher certification.

House Bill 210 directed that the membership of the committee include two members of the state board of examiners, three members of the standing education committee of the Senate and four members of the standing committee of the House of Representatives. The persons appointed to serve on the committee were: Representative James M. French, Del Norte, chairman; Senator Herrick S. Roth, Denver, vice chairman; Senator L. T. Skiffington, Manitou Springs; Senator Hestia Wilson, Nucla; Representative Ruth B. Clark, Fort Collins; Representative Ray Farr, Sugar City; Representative Roy R. Romer, Denver; Dr. Philip W. Perdew, University of Denver; and Mr. Alfred R. Young, Lamar.

The following report is the result of several months of deliberations by the committee. In its seven meetings the committee has heard a number of representatives of institutions and groups and has attempted to examine every aspect of the proposed legislation. The bill which would implement the recommendations of the committee is attached as the final section of this report.

Lyle C. Kyle
Director

December 9, 1960

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Committee Findings and Recommendations

The Committee on Teacher Certification was directed to study and propose revisions in existing statutory provisions for teacher certification in Colorado. A study of teacher certification in Colorado and other states was conducted by the University of Denver in 1959 and the committee used this as a starting point for its deliberations. Hearings were held at which representatives of most of the colleges, universities, junior colleges, and interested professional organizations expressed their views concerning revision of the teacher certification statutes.

A study of national trends in teacher certification has shown that Colorado has not moved as rapidly as many other states in the development of teacher certification programs. Colorado is one of nine states which do not require a bachelor's degree for beginning teachers at all levels. Colorado is also one of nine states in which the authority for certification of teachers is vested in more than one agency. Although the trend is toward fewer kinds of certificates, Colorado still has over 30 different kinds of certificates. Endorsements on certificates are used in more than half of the states, but Colorado does not endorse teachers certificates at the present time.

The committee has spent several months preparing the proposed teacher certification bill which is included in this report. It recognizes that teachers in Colorado should (a) be of good moral character and have a thorough grounding in the moral, ethical and philosophical roots of our civilization, (b) have a broad educational background in the liberal arts and at least a bachelor's degree, and (c) have a thorough and up-to-date knowledge in depth of their subject matter and an adequate foundation of professional education.

The bill would make the state board of education the agency for the certification of teachers and would repeal the certifying authority of first class school districts and of state teachers colleges. It would establish five kinds of certificates:

- 1) Provisional teacher certificate
- 2) Professional teacher certificate
- 3) Vocational teacher certificate
- 4) School administrator certificate
- 5) Special service certificate

Each kind of certificate could be endorsed by the state board of education to indicate grade levels, subject matter areas, or service specializations.

The provisional teacher certificate would be the beginning certificate for nearly all elementary and secondary teachers and would require a bachelor's degree and satisfactory completion of an approved program of preparation. It would be valid for five years.

Either the professional teacher certificate or the school administrator certificate would be available to a person who has completed three years of satisfactory experience under a provisional teacher certificate and has completed a year or more of graduate study. These certificates would have continuing validity, except that they would expire at the end of the third consecutive school year of non-use. Issuance of life certificates would be discontinued.

The vocational teacher certificate would be the only kind of certificate not requiring a bachelor's degree. Requirements would be at least five years of satisfactory training and experience in the area of specialization.

The special service certificate would require a bachelor's degree and satisfactory completion of a program of preparation for the service specialization. This certificate could be issued to school nurses, school social workers, school psychologists, and other professional school service personnel. Both the vocational teacher certificate and the special service certificate would be valid for five years.

The requirement for renewal of any of these certificates would be the satisfactory completion of six semester hours of additional study and a statement of satisfactory service under the previous certificate. Vocational teachers could submit equivalent training and experience in lieu of the six semester hours.

Letters of authorization with one-year validity could be issued by the state board of education for persons who do not meet requirements for regular certificates. These could be for persons of demonstrated ability in a field of specialization, for persons who have scored satisfactorily on teacher examinations, for intern teachers, or for emergency teachers. Only one renewal could be made on a letter of authorization.

The bill provides for an "approved program of preparation" plan in which the responsibility for setting certification requirements would be shared with the state colleges and universities. Professional requirements prescribed in the law would be simply the successful completion of a four-year program which is comparable to the teacher education programs of the state colleges and universities of Colorado. An approved program must include a sequence of education courses, including student teaching or the equivalent. Apart from these broad statutory directions, the specific requirements would be determined by the state board of education and the colleges and universities themselves.

TEACHER CERTIFICATION

Historical Development of Teacher Certification in the United States*

Teacher certification was by oral examination from colonial times until the Civil War. Complete authority to certify teachers was in the hands of local school boards. The first normal school for training teachers was established in 1839. However, in the early years of this country, teachers, trained or untrained, were so scarce that local school boards were not particular.

The Civil War saw the emergence of town and county school superintendents. These new school officials were instrumental in initiating written examinations as a step toward raising the standards of the teaching profession.

Beginning in the 1880's the states began to withdraw certifying authority from the town and county superintendents and to place that authority in state departments of education. The first signs of state-wide standardization of certification appeared when the state superintendents were granted authority to certify teachers whose certificates would be valid throughout the state in which issued.

By 1911 a study by Mr. Harlan Updegraff showed that all but one of the states issued certificates which were valid state-wide. He also found trends toward centralization of certifying authority, differentiation of elementary, secondary and special certificates and the elimination of examinations as a basis for certification.

These trends which took so long to develop were either halted or completely reversed during World War I. Because of an acute teacher shortage, many schools were forced to close; and many of those which managed to stay open were forced to employ persons without regard to their qualifications. In 1918 about 50 per cent of the entire teaching force had no special professional preparation for the job.

Following World War I, there was a renewal of the trend toward higher standards for certification of teachers. The depression of the 1930's created an oversupply of teachers and resulted in the continued raising of standards throughout the country. However, wide variation of standards among the states still existed.

* The information in this section is summarized from Teacher Certification, Progress Toward a Profession, October, 1959, prepared for the Colorado Department of Education by the Bureau of Educational Research, University of Denver.

The findings of the National Survey of the Education of Teachers, published in 1935, pointed to certification practices as being the major obstacle to the teachers' attainment of professional status. The survey revealed that in most states a person could teach in the elementary schools with less than four years pre-service college preparation. It was further indicated that this was also possible in the secondary schools of many states. Finally, the survey showed that there was little insistence that a person have specific course work in the field in which he chose to teach.

World War II slowed the advancement in certification practices. The practice of issuing emergency and temporary certificates and the concomitant lowering of requirements became common. The practice became so common in some states that its effects continue today.

Recent Trends and Practices in Teacher Certification*

In the last 15 years national trends in teacher certification have again been toward development of higher standards. Colorado has not moved as rapidly as many other states in the upgrading of teacher certification programs. Trends in state requirements and provisions for certification are described below.

The Degree Requirement. There has been a pronounced trend toward the minimum requirement of the bachelor's degree for the lowest regular certificate for beginning teachers at all levels. In 1937 only six states were requiring the bachelor's degree for elementary teachers. By 1946 the number had increased to at least 16 states. In 1957, 37 states required the degree, according to the National Education Association. In 1960, 41 states and the District of Columbia are enforcing the degree requirement for regular certification of beginning elementary teachers. Alaska, COLORADO, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico do not require a degree for certification of elementary teachers. All states are now enforcing the minimum requirement of a degree for all high school teachers, and three states require five years of preparation for beginning high school teachers. Trends are beginning to point toward the five-year requirement for the standard, continuing, or permanent certificate. For administrative,

* The information in this section is summarized from A Manual On Certification Requirements for School Personnel in the United States, 1959 Edition, by W. Earl Armstrong and T. M. Stinnett, published by the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards, National Education Association, Washington, D.C. It should be noted that the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are included in the enumeration of states, making a total of 52.

supervisory, and special-school-service personnel the trend appears to be toward requiring completion of the fifth year for initial certification and the sixth year for standard, continuing, or permanent certification. Practically all states are still issuing emergency certificates for some teaching positions, however.

Requirements in Professional Education Courses. The trend seems to be for telescoping of minimum professional requirements into two clusters: for high school teachers to cluster around 18 semester hours of professional education and for elementary school teachers to cluster around 24 semester hours. This usually includes an average practice teaching requirement of five or six semester hours.

Colorado requires 20 semester hours of professional preparation for both elementary and secondary teachers, including four hours of practice teaching.

Subject Matter Preparation. Colorado's basic requirement of sixteen semester hours in an academic field for authorization to teach in that field is somewhat lower than basic requirements in most states. At the present time the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges requires 18 semester hours in a particular field for teaching in accredited high schools. It is expected that this figure will continue to increase in subsequent years. Most Colorado colleges and universities require in excess of these minimums for students completing minors in academic fields and probably double the preparation for majors.

Use of Examinations in Certification. Twelve states make some use of examinations in certification. In most of these states they are in the nature of proficiency examinations -- those by which applicants who meet degree requirements or minimum college years of preparation for regular certificates, but who do not meet specified professional-education or teaching-field requirements in certain academic or general fields, may demonstrate competence and have certain prescribed courses waived. In West Virginia liberal arts graduates may qualify for regular certificates by use of the National Teacher Examinations. Wisconsin has a similar plan which requires demonstrated competence in teaching (to be demonstrated in student teaching) in addition to the examination. Most of the other states which use examinations employ them for more limited purposes. Colorado does not use examinations in teacher certification.

General Requirements. Twenty-five states require a general health certificate and 15 require a chest X-ray certificate prior to certification; Colorado does not make either of these requirements. Thirteen states require evidence that the candidate has secured employment; this is not a requirement in Colorado. Forty-two states, including Colorado, require a recommendation from the preparing college or previous employing officer. Thirty-six

states have a minimum age requirement, usually 18 years. Colorado has set 18 years as the minimum age for certification. Thirty-one states require United States citizenship and 28 require an oath of allegiance; Colorado requires an oath but does not require citizenship.

Sixteen states require special courses, but only nine require any course (such as history and government of the state) which can be secured only in an in-state institution. The practice of states requiring special courses tends to discriminate against out-of-state applicants for certificates, but this practice has shown a steady decline in recent years. Colorado has no special course requirement.

Fees. Twenty-two states require no fee for a certificate. In the other 30 states the fee ranges from \$1.00 to \$6.00. Colorado fees are between \$4.00 and \$6.00 depending on the type of certificate.

Certification Authority. By 1959, authority to set requirements for the issuance, reissuance and revocation of teachers certificates was almost completely vested by legislative authority in the respective state departments or boards of education. In nine states (including Colorado) the certification authority is shared to some degree with other agencies -- certain cities or school districts still issue certificates to their teachers, and colleges and universities issue certificates to their teacher-education graduates.

Reliance on Teacher-Education Institutions. There is a growing practice of placing more reliance upon the teacher-education institution, providing it with autonomy in planning its program by removing the limitations of detailed prescriptions which must be incorporated in its program. This tends to make the certification process a cooperative one. The state certification authority, under this arrangement, issues certificates to graduates of the preparing institution upon the recommendation of the institution.

Three states (Maine, Montana and New Hampshire) follow the "approved programs" plan in approving applications for some levels of certificates, and many other states combine this plan with the checking of individual credentials.

Types of Certificates. The types of certificates issued to school personnel by the states may be placed in three categories.

1. Certificates issued according to the term or duration of validity: life, permanent, limited, continuing, and provisional or probationary. A total of 20 states (including Colorado) issue life or permanent certificates. The permanent certificate usually

is not a life certificate, remaining valid only so long as the holder teaches continuously or is not out of teaching beyond a specified number of years. The trend has been away from the issuance of life certificates.

2. Certificates issued according to levels of preparation: regular, standard, professional, emergency or substandard.

3. Certificates issued according to authorization of teaching position or assignment: blanket or general (no area, teaching fields, or subjects are specified on the certificate); endorsed (each authorized teaching area, field or subject is endorsed on the certificate); and special field (either a separate certificate is issued for each special field or one certificate is issued on which separate special fields may be endorsed).

The predominant practice among the states is the issuance of endorsed certificates, which means that one or more teaching fields or subjects for which the holder meets the specified preparation requirements are endorsed on the certificate. Thirty-seven states issue endorsed certificates showing academic teaching fields. Thirty-one states also endorse special fields on the high school certificate, while 13 states issue a separate certificate for each special field.

States using the endorsed certificate procedure report that the enforcement of the teaching assignment is supported by allocation of funds from the state, by state accrediting procedures, by regional accrediting requirements, or by combinations of these.

Sixteen states, including Colorado, issue blanket or general high school certificates on which teaching fields and subjects are not endorsed. In most of these states the teaching field prescriptions are set forth in certification regulations or accrediting requirements, even though they do not appear as endorsements on the certificates. The enforcement of the teaching assignment in case of the blanket certificate is usually left to the employing school officers and to the accrediting authorities, sometimes aided by regulations for allotment of state financial aid.

Number of Kinds of Certificates Issued. The range in number of kinds of certificates issued by the various states is from two to 65. The average is 12 kinds of certificates per state. The trend is toward fewer kinds of certificates and in many cases, toward the issuance of one certificate at each level of preparation.

Emergency Certificates. The issuance of emergency certificates continues in all but two or three states, to make up for the lack of an adequate number of qualified applicants for teaching positions. Little gain has been made nationally in recent years in decreasing the proportion of emergency teachers employed

to the total teaching staff. Colorado has achieved a substantial reduction in the number of emergency certificates in use. In 1959-60 there were only about 300, whereas ten years ago there were approximately 1,600.

School Personnel Required to Hold Certificates. There are legal provisions in all states requiring teachers, administrators and some special school-service personnel to hold certificates. Sixteen states, including Colorado, require teachers in publicly supported junior colleges to hold certificates. In general, these are states in which the junior colleges are a part of the public school system, usually maintained by the local school districts as an extension of secondary education. Five states require teachers in the state teachers colleges to hold certificates. Twelve states require, either by law or regulation, that teachers in private or parochial schools hold certificates. The predominant practice among states is to require certification for teachers in independent or parochial schools only if the school seeks accreditation by the state or if the teachers voluntarily request certification.

Reciprocity Provisions. Fifteen states were reported in 1959 as being members of the two existing regional reciprocity compacts for teacher certification. The National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification has adopted a recommendation for national reciprocity in cases where the teacher education program is approved by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, and 17 states have now adopted this provision. Colorado does not participate in such reciprocal agreements under present statutes because of the minimum statutory requirements of 20 hours of professional education, including four hours of student teaching.

For acceptance of credentials of applicants prepared in out-of-state institutions, the predominant practice is to require accreditation by their state departments of education. Some states require regional accreditation in addition to this.

Advisory Councils on Teacher Education and Certification. Advisory councils have been in existence in most states for many years, as a means of providing for the participation of teachers in formulating certification requirements. In size the councils range from eight to 225 members. Eight states, including Colorado, have councils or boards of examiners which are created by law. Most other states have extra-legal or voluntary organizations. The trend is toward providing that membership on advisory councils include representatives of the various academic or subject fields.

Development of Teacher Certification in Colorado*

The Civil War saw the beginning of teacher certification in Colorado. The first school law in Colorado was enacted in 1861 by the Territorial Assembly. It established a county teaching certificate valid for one year. The act was permissive in nature in that it could not be enforced unless it was accepted by the people of the county, district, or community. The act also suggested that teachers should have some qualifications in order to gain the certificate and that public school teachers should be licensed by the governing school authorities.

In 1870 Colorado county superintendents were given the sole power to issue certificates on the basis of oral examinations. A certificate, once granted, was valid for only a short period of time, usually no more than a year. It was limited to the community in which it was issued. In 1877 the state was given the power to issue the questions for the county examinations, but not until 1881 were the county superintendents required to use them.

A Board of Examiners composed of the presidents of the state schools of higher education was established in 1881. This board had jurisdiction over the examination for state certificates.

In 1883 provision was made for additional certifying agencies; these were the boards of education of districts containing a school population of 1,000 or more, namely, the first class districts in the state. (Denver had been doing this since 1874.) Statutes in 1883 made provision for the issuance of a first grade certificate to teach in a county upon the presentation of an unexpired first grade certificate received in another county. This was a step toward state-wide acceptance of certificates. Another significant step occurred when the legislature granted to the State Normal School at Greeley the authority to issue certificates on the basis of college work rather than by examination.

At the turn of the century, educators throughout the state were becoming more and more concerned and dissatisfied with the status of certification. As a result, the legislature of 1909 enacted a law which stands out as a genuine step forward in the history of certification in Colorado. The law dealt only with state certificates, making them more desirable, and it also provided a path for the beginning teacher to obtain a state

* The information in this section is summarized from Teacher Certification, Progress Toward a Profession, October, 1959, prepared for the Colorado Department of Education by the Bureau of Educational Research, University of Denver.

certificate without experience or examination. The law did not mention the county certificates, which so many educators thought needed re-evaluation.

In 1911 a law designed to strip the county superintendents of their broad certification powers was put to a referendum and defeated by the people. The law would have raised the educational requirements for permission to take county examinations. The resounding defeat led to a "hands off" policy on county certification for many years.

The entire certification procedure in the state of Colorado was overhauled in 1923. The long-sought reform in county certification was enacted into law. The law, however, provided that persons holding county certificates could continue to use them. It also included academic requirements for those desiring to renew their certificates. The law was so designed that an elementary teacher was required to keep progressing toward a state permanent elementary certificate requiring two years of college education. In the case of secondary school teachers, the law was written to allow only professionally-trained graduates to enter the secondary school teaching field.

The law of 1923 was a definite step forward in the history of certification in Colorado. The long period of broad power of the county superintendent had placed Colorado behind many states in teacher certification.

Thus teacher certification became almost entirely a state function in 1923. The county superintendent still had the power to refuse to issue a certificate and such minor powers as overseeing examinations and renewal of first grade certificates which were valid for two years and second grade certificates which were valid for one year. First class districts also continued to hold the right to certify their own teachers, but were required to do so within the framework of the law.

The oversupply of licensed teachers in Colorado which accompanied the depression of the early 30's forced more and more prospective teachers into acquiring higher education in order to meet the greater competition. As a result, the state department of education was granted by law the power to issue all certificates except those issued by the state teachers colleges and the certificates given by first class districts to teachers of special subjects (e.g., art, music, home economics, and vocational education). The law of 1937 specified that the last county examination was to be given in August of 1937, and no renewals of county certificates were to be issued after September 1, 1937. It provided, however, that the new law was not to affect county certificates issued prior to July, 1923.

With the start of World War II, Colorado again began to suffer from a teacher shortage. The necessity for staffing the classrooms of Colorado during the war emergency led to the issuance of emergency certificates. As a result many joined the teaching ranks who did not meet the generally recognized standards for teachers.

In 1949 the state department of education was reorganized under provisions of a constitutional amendment to Article IX, Section 1 of the state constitution. The amendment provided for the appointment of a commissioner of education by the state board of education. It further provided that "the State Board of Education shall make and adopt rules and regulations...for the proper certification of all school personnel." Upon this authority rules and regulations were adopted for the certification of teachers of exceptional children, school psychologists, and speech correctionists in 1953. In 1957 certification standards for school administrators were established, and in 1959 school nurse-teacher certificates were added.

Committee Meetings and Hearings

The charge of this committee, as stated in H.B. 210, 1959, was "to study teacher certification in the state, for the purpose of proposing revisions in existing statutory requirements as to such teacher certification." In carrying out this charge the committee has held seven meetings. Representatives of the following institutions and groups appeared before the committee:

- University of Colorado
- Colorado State University
- Colorado State College
- Western State College
- Adams State College
- University of Denver
- Colorado Woman's College
- Colorado College
- Regis College
- Loretto Heights College
- Pueblo Junior College
- Lamar Junior College
- Otero Junior College
- Northeastern Junior College
- Trinidad Junior College
- Colorado School Board Association
- Teacher Education and Professional Standards Committee
- Colorado Federation of Teachers
- Denver Federation of Teachers
- Colorado Education Association
- State Department of Education
- Colorado Association of Independent Schools
- Colorado School Nurses Association

Denver Classroom Teachers Association
Denver Opportunity School
School Social Workers

The major aspects of teacher certification in Colorado were discussed in these meetings and hearings. A summary of the findings and recommendations of the committee is given below.

General Qualifications for Teaching

The teacher, to a large extent, determines the educational quality of our schools. Since well-qualified teachers are essential, the committee has outlined the general qualifications which should be a part of the philosophy of teacher certification in this state.

The committee recognizes that teachers in Colorado should (a) be of good moral character and have a thorough grounding in the moral, ethical and philosophical roots of our civilization, (b) have a broad educational background in the liberal arts and at least a bachelor's degree, and (c) have a thorough and up-to-date knowledge in depth of their subject matter and an adequate foundation of professional education. The proposed legislation has been prepared with these purposes in mind.

Authority to Issue Teachers Certificates

The authority to certify teachers in Colorado lies with three separate groups--first class school districts, state teachers colleges, and the state board of education.

School boards of first class districts may, at their discretion, employ teachers for such subjects as art, music, manual training, home economics, care of children, and vocational and industrial subjects. First class districts may prescribe the qualifications of such teachers and issue certificates. These certificates are valid only within the first class districts in which they are issued. Sixty-four such certificates were issued in Colorado during the 12-month period, July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1959. A majority of these certificates were issued by the Denver public schools, many of them for vocational and adult education at Emily Griffith Opportunity School.

The authority for the state teachers colleges to issue teaching certificates is found in the charters for the institutions and in statutes. Life certificates are issued with the completion of a bachelor's degree program. The colleges set their own requirements for graduation and thus control the qualifications for the certificates which they issue. They also prepare teachers who qualify for the certificates which are based upon specific requirements established by statute and issued by

the state board of education. State teachers colleges issued 1,547 certificates in 1958-59; most of these were issued by Colorado State College.

The state board of education issues six certificates which are based upon statutory requirements, and 24 certificates which are based upon rules and regulations of the state department of education. Certificates issued by the state board of education totaled 4,559 in 1958-59.

Most other states have vested exclusive authority to set requirements for the issuance of teachers certificates in their departments of education or state boards of education. Only nine states, including Colorado, provide that the certifying authority be shared by more than one agency.

Nearly all of the groups appearing before this committee supported changes in Colorado law to give exclusive certifying authority to the state board of education. The principal dissenting opinions were expressed by the state teachers colleges which favor retention of certifying authority in their institutions. The teachers colleges prefer to set their own standards for certification of their graduates.

The committee recommends that the state board of education be made the sole agency for the licensing or certification of teachers in Colorado. This recommendation carries with it the repeal of the certifying authority of first class school districts and of state teachers colleges. Centralization of certifying authority in the state board of education will reduce the confusion in certification practices and will standardize certification requirements throughout the state.

Specific requirements for certification will be discussed in a later section of this report, but it should be noted here that the proposed bill places reliance on teacher education institutions in the determination of what constitutes an "approved program of preparation". Thus even though under the committee's proposal teachers colleges would not issue their own certificates, they would still participate in the setting of certification requirements.

Denial, Annulment, Suspension, and Revocation of Certificates

At the present time teachers certificates can be suspended by the licensing authority for breach of contract. Provision is made for complaint, notification and hearing in these cases, but more specific provisions are needed regarding causes, procedures, and authority for annulment, suspension, and revocation of certificates.

The committee recommends that the state board of education, as the certifying authority, be given the power to deny, annul, suspend, and revoke certificates and letters of authorization. A certificate could be denied if the applicant failed to meet the qualifications, which include good moral and ethical character in addition to specific preparation requirements. Misrepresentation, fraud, misleading information or untruthful statements in the obtaining of a teachers certificate would be grounds for annulment by the board after written complaint has been filed.

Breaking a contract for reasons other than mental or physical disability, unless thirty days notice is given or the employing school board accepts the resignation, would be basis for suspension of a certificate for a period not to exceed twelve months. Other grounds for suspension would be insubordination, neglect of duty, and immorality. The state board of education would be given the power to suspend a certificate after a written complaint has been filed.

A certificate could be revoked by the state board of education, after written complaint has been filed, if the holder has become professionally incompetent or otherwise unable to perform teaching duties, or has become morally unfit to render services in the public schools. A certificate of a person who has been adjudicated mentally incompetent would be revoked by operation of law.

Procedures for denial, annulment, suspension, and revocation of certificates would be pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act of 1959, except that the state board of education may take emergency action to annul, suspend or revoke a certificate in cases where judicial review is pending, and the expiration date of a certificate would not be extended even though judicial review might be pending.

The state board of education could appoint either the commissioner of education or an assistant commissioner as a hearing commissioner who could preside at hearings and submit his findings to the board for their consideration.

Kinds of Certificates - Requirements, Period of Validity

More than 30 separate kinds of teachers certificates are now being issued in Colorado. Those issued by first class school districts and state teachers colleges were described above. The kinds of certificates issued by the state board of education are much more numerous and complex. Six are issued by specific statutory provision, and 24 by statutory authority given the state board of education. Of these, four are valid only for elementary school teaching; twelve are valid only for secondary school teaching; ten are valid for both elementary and secondary school teaching; one is valid for junior college teaching; and one each

is valid for administration as superintendent of schools, secondary school principal, and elementary school principal.

There are nine different certificates valid for life; 19 certificates valid for five years; eight certificates valid for three years; and six certificates valid for one year. For eight different certificates, the period of validity may be varied, depending on qualifications and level of certificate.

The names and requirements of these certificates are as follows:

A. Based upon Specific Statutory Requirements:

1. Graduate Temporary Certificate. Valid for five years for teaching any subject or performing any administrative duty in the public schools of Colorado (either secondary or elementary). This certificate requires the A.B. or equivalent degree, including thirty quarter hours (twenty semester hours) of professional education, distributed in at least three of the following groups, one of which MUST BE PRACTICE TEACHING: (a) General and Educational Psychology; (b) Principles of Education; (c) History of Education; (d) Administration and Supervision of Education; (e) Practice Teaching; (f) Special Methods; (g) Philosophy, Sociology, Anthropology, Biology, Political Science. Note: Maximum amount of credit allowed in Group "g" is ten quarter hours (six and two-thirds semester hours). Practice teaching may be waived upon verification of at least twenty-seven months of acceptable and successful teaching experience.
2. Graduate Life Certificate. Proof of forty-five months of successful teaching in Colorado during the life of one or more Graduate Temporary Certificates.
3. Elementary Temporary Certificate. Valid for five years for teaching in elementary schools. Based upon proof of teaching IN COLORADO for thirty-six months on county certificates and completion of ninety quarter hours (sixty semester hours) of acceptable college credits.
4. Elementary Life Certificate. Proof of nine months of successful teaching in Colorado during life of above Elementary Temporary Certificate and A.B. degree or equivalent (180 quarter hours - 120

semester hours) including specific requirement of Graduate Temporary Certificate.

5. Elementary Life Certificate Based on Elementary Temporary Issued Before 1937. Proof of forty-five months of successful teaching experience in Colorado during life of old-type Elementary Temporary Certificate (one or more, etc.) and presentation of twelve quarter hours (eight semester hours) of acceptable college credit earned since issuance of Elementary Temporary Certificate.
6. County Certificates. (No longer issued.) All county certificates issued after July 15, 1923, automatically expired August 31, 1943. Any county certificate issued before 1923, still in force, may be renewed at the option of the County Superintendent of Schools where the certificate was originally issued.
7. Pre-Graduate Permit. Valid for one year. Completion of ninety quarter hours (sixty semester hours) college credit in Colorado colleges only, including thirty quarter hours as follows:

	<u>Quarter Hours</u>
Science and Principles of Education	3
Organization and Management of Schools..	6
Practice Teaching (TEACHING EXPERIENCE NOT ACCEPTABLE)	6
Balance of fifteen quarter hours elective in following:	15
History of Education, Biology, Sociology, General and Educational Psychology, Anthropology, Educa- tional Philosophy	

8. Honorary Life Certificates. Issued to an individual upon recommendation of State Board of Examiners for eminent service in cause of education in state for six years, whose scholastic attainments and personal qualities are such as to insure that a person will maintain the dignity and standing of the profession. NOMINATION ONLY. None issued since 1947.

B. Based upon Rules and Regulations of State Board of Education:

1. Non-Renewable Elementary Temporary Certificate. Valid for five years, for teaching or performing any administrative duty in the elementary schools or junior high schools -- based upon 135 quarter hours (ninety semester hours) of acceptable college credit, with same specific requirements as Graduate Temporary Certificate. Maximum of ninety-six quarter hours acceptable from junior colleges.
2. Speech Correctionist Certificate. Applicant must qualify for Graduate Certificate and present ten quarter hours (six and two-thirds semester hours) in basic speech courses, with eighteen quarter hours in specialized professional course content (speech correction and pathology) with clinical practicum; five quarter hours (three and one-third semester hours) in specialized professional course content in audiology; twelve quarter hours (eight semester hours) in related areas.
3. Special Education Certificate. Applicant must qualify for a Colorado graduate teacher's certificate, must have had a minimum of one year successful teaching with normal children or a minimum of six quarter hours (four semester hours) of directed teaching with normal children in an institution of higher learning approved by the State Department of Education. Applicant must have a bachelor's degree from an institution of higher learning approved by the State Department of Education, including a minimum of eighteen quarter hours (twelve semester hours) from the following: Child Development (Required), Psychology or Education of Exceptional Children (Required), Speech Correction (Required), Tests and Measurements (Required), Mental Hygiene, Psychology, Diagnostic and Remedial Techniques. For persons working in special course areas additional course work is required; those working with physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, or visually handicapped children must complete twelve additional quarter hours (eight semester hours) of course work. A minimum of thirty quarter hours is required of those working in classrooms of deaf and hard of hearing children.

4. School Psychologist Certificate. Applicant must qualify for a Colorado graduate teacher's certificate. Applicant must have a minimum of one year successful teaching with normal children or a minimum of six quarter hours (four semester hours) of directed teaching with normal children in an institution of higher learning approved by the State Department of Education. Applicant must hold a master's degree in psychology or equivalent, to include the following at either undergraduate or graduate level: Psychology and Growth of Normal Child, Psychology and Growth of Exceptional Child (Required), Psychology of Learning, Procedures of Diagnosing and Interviewing, Community Relations (organizations for child welfare, etc.), Remedial Instruction, Principles of Guidance, Techniques of Counseling, one hundred clock hours of clinical practicum in testing, diagnosis, and therapy, and individual mental testing (Required).
5. Administrative Certificate. Master's degree, eighteen semester hours of graduate credit in school administration, experience as teacher and administrator. Based on institutional recommendation whose graduate program in school administration is approved by the State Board of Education.
6. School Nurse-Teacher. (Valid for five years.) Issued upon graduation from an accredited school of nursing and state licensure, plus the satisfactory completion of a year's collegiate study including designated professional courses.
7. Letters of Authorization. (Valid for school term only.) Available only on request of local school district after supply of qualified, certified teachers has been exhausted. This is the only type of "emergency" certificate issued at the present time.

The committee recommends that the number of types of certificates be reduced to five:

- | | | |
|----------|----|-----------------------------------|
| Type (a) | -- | Provisional teacher certificate. |
| Type (b) | -- | Professional teacher certificate. |
| Type (c) | -- | Vocational teacher certificate. |
| Type (d) | -- | School administrator certificate. |
| Type (e) | -- | Special service certificate. |

Each of these types of certificates could be endorsed by the state board of education to specify the grade levels, subject matter areas, and other specializations which are appropriate to the preparation, training, and experience of the holder. The state board of teacher examiners and the state board of education would have the authority to determine the kinds of endorsements and the requirements for each kind of endorsement. However, the holder of an endorsed certificate would not be restricted by law to the performance of only those services indicated by the endorsement. Endorsements would be primarily informational and enforcement would be left to the local school district and the accrediting agencies.

The provisional teacher certificate, vocational teacher certificate, and special service certificate would be issued on a provisional basis and would be valid for five years. The professional teacher certificate and the school administrator certificate would be issued only to holders of provisional teacher certificates. They would have continuing validity except that they would expire at the end of the third consecutive school year of non-use. The issuance of life certificates in Colorado would be discontinued. Certificates already in effect would remain valid until the normal date of expiration. Existing life certificates would not be affected by the proposed change.

The provisional teacher certificate would require a bachelor's degree and satisfactory completion of an approved program of preparation. In instances where the applicant has demonstrated his teaching ability and has attained a satisfactory score on tests covering the education courses comprising the professional sequence, it would be possible for the state board of education to waive the requirement for completion of the professional sequence.

The professional teacher certificate would be available to persons who have completed at least three years of satisfactory service under a provisional teacher certificate and who have completed one or more years of approved study and preparation beyond the bachelor's degree.

The vocational teacher certificate would require satisfactory completion of a program of preparation for teaching in a particular trade or vocational area. This preparation would consist of at least five years of training and experience. A bachelor's degree would not be required. The applicant must cause a statement to be submitted from the training establishment or school, certifying that he is qualified to serve as an instructor in the particular trade or vocation.

The school administrator certificate would be available to persons who have completed at least three years of satisfactory service under a provisional teacher certificate and who have completed one or more years of approved study and preparation beyond the bachelor's degree. The determination of the specific qualifications, preparation, training, or experience prerequisite to the issuance of an administrator's certificate would be left to the state board of teacher examiners and the state board of education.

The special service certificate would require satisfactory completion of a program of preparation in a special service area, such as school nurse-teacher, school social worker, school psychologist, or other professional special service. It would require a bachelor's degree from a standard institution of higher learning.

Renewal of any certificate (except the vocational teacher certificate) would require satisfactory completion of six semester hours of additional study and a statement of satisfactory service under the previous certificate. Renewal of the vocational teacher certificate would require proof of satisfactory additional training or experience in lieu of the six hours credit, and a statement of satisfactory service under the previous certificate.

The Degree Requirement

Colorado is one of nine states which do not require a bachelor's degree for certification to teach in the elementary schools. According to the state department of education, 1,521 of the 16,335 valid certificates in use in Colorado in 1958-59 were non-degree certificates. In addition, 368 letters of authorization were in use during the same period. This means that approximately one teacher in nine was teaching with less than a graduate certificate.

The committee recommends that a bachelor's degree be required for issuance of all initial certificates (except vocational education certificates). This would become the minimum educational requirement for a teaching certificate in Colorado. A fifth year of preparation would be required for the professional teacher certificate and the school administrator certificate. Letters of authorization would still be issued when necessary to applicants who do not hold degrees.

Letters of Authorization

Colorado's emergency certificates are known as "letters of authorization." Most counties have found it necessary to resort to the use of persons as teachers who do not hold regular teachers certificates. Fortunately, the number of letters of authorization in Colorado has been diminishing. Ten years ago there were approximately 1,600 letters of authorization in use; by 1959-60 the number had been reduced to about 300.

The issuance of the letters of authorization suggests that there are schools in certain remote areas which regularly cannot or do not attract fully-qualified teachers, though it seems that other similarly-situated counties do not experience this difficulty to the same degree.

There are acknowledged shortages of teachers of certain subjects, i.e., mathematics-science, modern languages, English, and the elementary grades, so that some school districts have had to resort to employing persons on letters of authorization in order to keep these classrooms open.

In most cases, those persons who teach in high school under letters of authorization are holders of bachelor's degrees based on a full four-year collegiate preparation, but who have not completed the required sequence of professional training to enable them to qualify for regular certification. These persons can be expected to qualify for a regular certificate in a year or two. Elementary teachers who hold letters of authorization very often do not hold degrees and many of them are a long way from qualifying for a regular certificate.

The committee recommends that the state board of education be authorized to issue four types of letters of authorization:

- Type (a) -- Demonstrated ability.
- Type (b) -- Special teacher.
- Type (c) -- Intern teacher.
- Type (d) -- Emergency teacher.

The type (a) letter of authorization could be issued to an applicant who possesses outstanding talent in a particular field of specialization, has demonstrated ability and is widely recognized as an authority in that field, and whose services for the field of specialization have been requested by a school district.

The type (b) letter of authorization could be issued to an applicant whose services have been requested by a school district, who holds a bachelor's degree but has not completed the required sequence of educational courses, and who has scored satisfactorily on recognized teacher examinations. It could also be issued to an applicant who has completed a program of study in a foreign teacher education institution, which program is comparable to an approved program of preparation.

The type (c) letter of authorization could be issued to an applicant who holds a bachelor's degree but has not completed the sequence of educational courses, provided the applicant serves as an intern teacher in a program established by a board of education, approved by the state board of education.

The type (d) letter of authorization could be issued in conformity with reasonable rules and regulations of the state board of education in emergency situations. It would be issued when emergency action is essential to the preservation of the public school system or the educational well-being of the school children.

Letters of authorization would be valid for a period of one year and subject to renewal only once. There would be no additional educational requirements for the renewal of a letter of authorization.

Professional Requirements

Colorado now requires 20 semester hours of professional education for both secondary and elementary teachers. This is to be distributed in at least three of the following groups, one of which must be practice teaching:

- (a) General and Educational Psychology
- (b) Principles of Education
- (c) History of Education
- (d) Administration and Supervision of Education
- (e) Practice Teaching
- (f) Special Methods
- (g) Philosophy, Sociology, Anthropology, Biology, Political Science (maximum of 6 2/3 semester hours in this group).

The committee recommends in place of these requirements an "approved program of preparation" plan in which the responsibility for setting certification requirements in Colorado would be shared with the state colleges and universities. Professional requirements prescribed in the law would be simply the successful completion of a four-year program which is comparable to the teacher education programs of the state colleges and universities of Colorado. An approved program must include a sequence of education courses, including student teaching or the equivalent. Apart from these broad statutory directions, the specific requirements would be determined by the state board of education and the colleges and universities themselves. An approved program of preparation could be in any standard four-year institution of higher learning, provided it is comparable to similar programs in Colorado's state colleges and universities in requirements for coursework, amount of study, and proficiency.

The minimum sequence of education courses in the state colleges and universities at the present time includes, in general, the following courses:

Introduction to Education
Educational or Child Psychology
Principles, History and Philosophy of Education
Methods of Teaching
Student Teaching

The state board of education could waive the requirement for completion of the courses comprising the educational sequence in the case of an applicant for the provisional teacher certificate who has demonstrated his teaching ability and has attained a satisfactory score on tests covering the professional sequence.

Fees for Certificates

Fees for teaching certificates in Colorado range from \$1.00 to \$6.00, depending on the type of certificate. Short-term certificates usually have the lowest fees and life certificates the highest fees. The complexity of the fee structure is best illustrated by the Graduate Temporary Certificate which carries a fee of \$4.00, if the applicant is a graduate of a Colorado institution; \$5.00, if the applicant is a graduate of an out-of-state institution; \$2.50 for all duplicates; \$2.50 for a renewal if applied for prior to the expiration of the previously held certificate; and \$4.00 or \$5.00 for a renewal if applied for after the expiration date of the previously held certificate. Fees are set aside in a fund for the expenses of the state board of examiners.

Twenty-two states do not require fees for teachers certificates. In other states the fees are similar to those in Colorado, ranging from \$1.00 to \$6.00.

The committee recommends that the fee for the examination and review of any application for a certificate or letter of authorization be five dollars. Fees would be deposited in the state general fund.

Teachers and Professional Teachers

In attempting to revise the teacher certification statutes, the committee has been primarily concerned with elementary and secondary classroom teachers. Most of the persons affected by the proposed legislation are in this group. It is the hope of this committee that the raising of standards for certification will help to improve the status of the teaching profession. The proposal for a professional teacher certificate is an attempt to encourage good teachers to continue to teach by giving recognition to experienced classroom teachers who have done graduate work.

The committee recommends the five-year provisional teacher certificate for the beginning teacher and the professional teacher certificate with continuing validity for teachers who have three years of experience and a year of graduate study. The basic certificates would be endorsed to show grade level, subject matter area, or service specialization.

Vocational Education Teachers

Most vocational education certificates are now issued by first class school districts empowered to set their own requirements for certification. The role of the vocational education teacher is somewhat different from the teacher in the regular elementary or secondary school curriculum. In vocational education (trades and industries courses, for example) training and experience in the field to be taught are more important than professional education courses and a bachelor's degree. Persons concerned with vocational education feel that certificates for teachers in this area should be granted on the basis of training and experience rather than specific educational requirements. They contend that if the same education requirements were made for these teachers as for other teachers, the vocational schools might be eliminated. Although good vocational teachers are encouraged to obtain a college degree, there is general agreement that this should not be a requirement for the certification of these teachers.

The committee recommends the vocational teacher certificate as one of the five types of certificates. It would not require a bachelor's degree or the educational sequence, but would require at least five years of training and experience. The certificate would be valid for a period of five years. Renewal requirements would be in terms of training and experience.

School Administrators

The present administrative certificate is based upon rules and regulations of the state board of education and requires a master's degree, eighteen semester hours of graduate credit in school administration, and experience as a teacher and an administrator.

The committee recommends that one of the five types of certificates be a school administrator certificate. Basic statutory requirements would be three years of experience under a provisional teacher certificate, plus at least one year of graduate study. Specific requirements would be set by the state board of teacher examiners and the state board of education.

Special Service Personnel

Special service personnel who do not teach are not required to be certified. At the present time separate kinds of certificates are available to school nurses and school psycholo-

gists. The school nurse certificate is the only one which does not require the full amount of teacher preparation. The school psychologist who desires certification must meet teacher education requirements plus his training in psychology. Separate certificates are not available to other special service personnel, although they are entitled to hold teachers certificates if they meet the qualifications.

At the present time, school nurse-teacher certificates are available to school nurses upon graduation from an accredited school of professional nursing, registration as a graduate professional nurse in Colorado, and completion of 30 semester hours of collegiate preparation, including at least 15 semester hours from a recommended list of subject matter areas related to school nursing. The certification of school nurse-teachers is permissive, not mandatory. School nurses feel that because they fulfill a dual purpose, combining professional training with an educational approach, their certification should not be based on requirements identical to those for other types of teachers. They asked that the present type of initial school nurse-teacher certification be continued on a permissive basis under the committee's proposed bill. They suggested a professional school nurse certificate which would require, in addition, the baccalaureate degree, current full-time employment in school nursing, and three years of successful experience.

School social workers are not certified at the present time. They requested certification on the basis of social work requirements, including the required course work (44 quarter hours for each of two years) to be taken at a graduate school of social work accredited by the Council on Social Work Education. This includes philosophy, organization and administration of social service programs, understanding of human growth and behavior, social work methods (including casework, field work and research), and specialized elective courses.

The committee recommends a special service certificate for which the basic requirement is a bachelor's degree and satisfactory completion of a program of preparation in a special service area. Endorsements would include school nurse-teacher, school social worker, school psychologist and other professional special services. Specific requirements for each endorsement would be determined by the state board of teacher examiners and the state board of education.

Teachers in Independent Schools

No special provisions are made at the present time for the certification of teachers in independent schools in Colorado. Enforcement of the certification of these teachers is through accreditation requirements only. Independent school teachers desiring certification must meet exactly the same requirements as public school teachers.

Representatives of the independent schools pointed out the similarities and differences in independent school teachers and public school teachers. They have in common the requirements that relate to subject matter proficiency and to classroom performance, but have differing requirements relating to administration, counselling and extra-curricular duties. Some difference in emphasis is necessary because of the independent school emphasis on preparation for colleges that require College Entrance Board Examinations.

There are no professional schools of education that specifically prepare teachers for work in independent secondary schools. Young instructors are often selected from among the graduates of liberal arts colleges, after the candidate has received his master's degree in his subject area. These young teachers then serve an internship under the guidance and counselling of older experienced teachers.

Because requirements differ for independent school teachers and even among types of independent schools, the independent schools asked the committee to consider their proposal for establishing a committee composed of representatives of independent school administrators and teachers, liberal arts colleges, and the state department of education, to prepare a plan for recognizing qualified independent elementary, secondary-day, and secondary-boarding school teachers. The plan would be presented to the commissioner of education for approval. The commissioner would then grant an approved organization of independent schools the right to issue qualification statements to their teachers, and these statements would include wording to indicate approval by the commissioner of education. All costs would be paid by the independent schools.

The independent schools offered a specific proposal for qualification of their teachers. It included provisions for use of National Teacher Examinations; for qualification upon evidence of successful schoolmanship for not less than twenty years; for liberalization of professional course requirements; for a minimum of 24 semester hours or its equivalent in the subject matter area; and for an "apprentice teacher" status during the first three years of teaching if the qualifications have not been met.

The committee is impressed by these criteria and has tried to incorporate some of them into the proposed state certification system.

The committee recommends, however, no special provisions for the certification of teachers in independent schools.

Teachers in Parochial Schools

Parochial school teachers are in much the same position as independent school teachers. If they voluntarily seek certification or if the school wishes to meet accreditation requirements, they must comply with the requirements for public school teachers.

The committee recommends the continuation of present practices for parochial school teachers. No special provisions should be made for their certification at the present time.

Teachers in Junior Colleges

Present statutory provisions require that public junior colleges in Colorado employ only certified teachers. The state board of education issues certificates to junior college teachers upon the recommendation of the dean of the junior college.

Representatives of Colorado junior colleges stated that the junior college is an institution of higher education and as such its teachers should not be subject to the same certification requirements as elementary and secondary teachers. They are competing with colleges and universities for qualified personnel in subject matter areas and would be hampered by additional certification requirements. Most junior colleges employ well qualified individuals with a master's degree or above in their areas of specialization.

Although the junior colleges do not object to the present method of certifying their teachers, they are opposed to any additional specific requirements which might reduce their ability to determine the qualifications of their own teachers.

The committee recommends that the certification requirement for junior college teachers be completely eliminated. Junior colleges should be allowed to employ teachers in the same manner as four-year colleges and universities.

Adult Education Teachers

Adult education teachers are now certified by first class school districts on the basis of whatever requirements the school district deems necessary. Centralization of the certifying authority in the state board of education would take this power away from first class school districts.

Since adult education is voluntary on the part of the student and usually requires only specialized knowledge on the part of the teacher, it is perhaps more comparable to the junior college than to the secondary school, and certification should not be required of its teachers.

The committee recommends that adult education teachers be permitted to teach without certification.

Reciprocity with Other States in the Issuance of Teaching Certificates

The nationwide reciprocity movement in teacher certification seems to be gaining momentum. Seventeen states grant teaching certificates to graduates of teacher education programs in colleges or universities which are accredited by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, if the candidate is recommended by his preparing institution in the subject area or level of teaching for which he applies.

Colorado does not participate in such reciprocal agreements under present statutes because of the minimum statutory requirements of 20 hours of professional education, including four hours of student teaching.

The committee recommends adoption of the "approved programs" plan which eliminates specific statutory requirements and would permit participation in nationwide reciprocal agreements.

Composition of the State Board of Teacher Examiners

The present composition of the state board of examiners includes two faculty members of teacher education institutions, one local superintendent of schools, two lay persons, and five classroom teachers, representing elementary education, secondary or junior college education, vocational education, humanities or fine arts, and physical sciences.

The Colorado Federation of Teachers proposed that the certification board be composed of only classroom teachers. They contend that other professions and other states tend to allow more professional representation on their examining boards. The Federation proposed a 13-member board composed of classroom teachers from the several levels and types of public schools. They feel that professional certification should be subject to the control of the teachers themselves.

The committee recommends that the board be designated as the state board of teacher examiners and that junior colleges be deleted and social sciences added to the list of areas represented. No change is recommended in the basic composition of the board.

Duties of the State Board of Teacher Examiners

Present statutory requirements do not adequately define the duties of the state board of examiners.

The committee recommends that the duties of the state board of teacher examiners be to:

1. Investigate and determine, from time to time, (a) which institutions of higher learning meet the requirements of a standard institution of higher learning; (b) which programs of study in Colorado colleges and universities meet the requirements of approved programs; (c) which programs of study in other standard institutions of higher learning meet the requirements of approved programs; (d) what qualifications, preparation, training, or experience are prerequisite to the issuance of an administrator's certificate; and (e) what endorsement may be made on each type of certificate or letter of authorization, what requirements are prerequisite for each endorsement, and whether an applicant meets the specified requirements. The findings and recommendations of the state board of teacher examiners on these matters would be subject to review by the state board of education.
2. Make such periodic visits as may be necessary to the colleges and universities of Colorado in order to observe and evaluate programs of preparation, and publish a summary of findings.
3. Conduct or arrange for research that may be pertinent or essential, on such subjects as teacher employment, teacher certification, and teacher preparation programs. Approval of the state board of education would be required and findings and recommendations would be submitted to the state board of education.
4. Advise and cooperate with the state board of education, institutions of higher learning in Colorado, and professional organizations concerning matters of recruitment, selection, and preparation of teachers.
5. Perform other advisory duties and functions relating to the teacher certification act as may be requested by the commissioner of education or the state board of education.

The Legal Problem of Avoiding Undue Delegation of Legislative Authority

A question was raised concerning the delegation of legislative power to the state board of education, in view of the constitutional provision (Section 1, Article IX, Constitution of Colorado) which says, "The general supervision of the public schools shall be vested in a board of education whose powers and duties shall be as now or hereafter prescribed by law." The question involved

the validity of any proposed teacher certification legislation in which there would not be some legislative standards for the control of discretion to be exercised by the state board of education in the issuance of teachers certificates.

The committee recommends the content and wording of the proposed bill designating the various kinds of certificates to be issued and setting general legislative standards, as overcoming these objections. The Attorney General has reviewed the proposal and has stated that it does not appear to be an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority.

Proposed Legislation and Effective Date

The committee has prepared a draft of a proposed bill which incorporates the above recommendations. It is a major revision of the teacher certification laws of Colorado.

The committee recommends the passage of this bill, to become effective October 1, 1962.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION
FORTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF COLORADO

By _____

BILL NO. _____

A Bill for an Act

RELATING TO TEACHERS AND TEACHER CERTIFICATION; AMENDING AND REPEALING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF ARTICLES 1, 10, 17, and 22, CHAPTER 123, AND ARTICLE 5, CHAPTER 124, COLORADO REVISED STATUTES, 1953, AND CHAPTER 60, SESSION LAWS OF COLORADO, 1960, AND CHAPTER 209, SESSION LAWS OF COLORADO, 1959; AND PRESCRIBING CERTAIN POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE STATE BOARD OF TEACHER EXAMINERS.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. Citation of act. This act may be cited as "The Teacher Certification Act of 1961."

SECTION 2. Legislative declaration. (1) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state of Colorado to provide quality education in the schools of the state and to this end further to raise the standards for the certification of teachers and to encourage the professional development of those presently certificated. The general assembly considers it important that teachers in Colorado, (a) not only be of good moral character but also have a thorough grounding in the moral, ethical, and philosophical roots of our civilization, (b) have a broad educational background in the liberal arts and at least a bachelor's degree, and (c) have a thorough and up-to-date knowledge in depth of their subject matter, and an adequate foundation of professional education. Student teaching or its equivalent is an important part of the training of a teacher.

(2) It is hereby also declared to be the policy of the general assembly of the

state of Colorado that, in order to safeguard the welfare of the children of the state against unqualified, incompetent, and immoral teachers, it is necessary that a proper regulatory authority be established for the licensing of teachers. The general assembly hereby declares that this act is passed to improve the instructional programs in the schools of the state; to encourage wiser use of the services of teachers; to permit only learned persons of good moral and ethical character to teach in the instructional programs of the public schools, or to administer, supervise, or direct such programs; to establish efficient procedures for the certification of those persons who may perform any of the aforementioned services; to permit maximum flexibility of standards for the certification of teachers in accordance with changing educational concepts and programs; and to provide by law that the state board of education shall be the agency for the licensing or certification of teachers in the state of Colorado, and to prescribe by law certain powers and duties relating thereto. To these ends this act shall be liberally construed.

SECTION 3. Definitions. Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the written context herein, the following words and phrases when used in this act shall, for the purposes of construing this act, have the meanings ascribed in this section:

(1) "State board of education" shall mean the state board of education as provided in section 1, article IX of the constitution of Colorado, or such board or agency as may hereafter by law succeed to the powers and duties of said state board of education.

(2) "State board of teacher examiners" shall mean the state board of teacher examiners for the certification of teachers in Colorado as hereinafter provided.

(3) "Board of education" shall mean and include the board of education, board of directors, or high school committee of any school district in the state of Colorado, except junior college districts.

(4) "School district" shall mean and include all school districts of first, second, and third classes, consolidated and joint school districts, county high school and union high school districts of the state of Colorado, except junior college

districts.

(5) "Teacher" shall mean and include any person employed to instruct, or to administer, direct, or supervise the instructional program in a school in the state of Colorado.

(6) "Standard institution of higher learning" shall mean and include only those institutions of higher learning which offer at least a four-year program of studies leading to a bachelor's degree or higher degree, or its equivalent, which program of studies shall be comparable to a similar program of study offered by the state universities and colleges of Colorado organized and existing pursuant to sections 124-2-1, 124-6-1, 124-7-1, 124-8-1, and 124-10-1, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953.

(7) "Approved program of preparation" shall mean and include a program of study leading to graduation from a standard institution of higher learning which is comparable to a similar program at the state colleges and universities of Colorado indicated in subsection (6); such program shall include the satisfactory completion of liberal education; preparation in the subjects to be taught; and a sequence of professional education courses, including student teaching or the equivalent thereof; which is now or may be required of all students preparing to be teachers by said colleges and universities of Colorado; provided however, that an applicant who has been awarded a bachelor's degree from a standard institution of higher learning may qualify for a certificate upon the satisfactory completion of a sequence of professional education courses, including student teaching or the equivalent thereof, in another standard institution of higher learning which regularly offers an approved program.

(8) "Certificate" shall mean and include the license to teach in the instructional program of a school district, or to administer, supervise or direct such program.

(9) "Endorsement" shall mean and include the designation on a certificate or letter of authorization of grade level, subject matter, or service specialization in accordance with the preparation, training, or experience of the holder of such

certificate or letter of authorization.

(10) "Renewal" shall mean and include any certificate or letter of authorization, except the first of each type, that may be issued to an applicant pursuant to this act.

(11) "Year" shall mean and include the normal academic term consisting of two semesters or three quarters, during which a student pursues a normal load as defined by the institution.

SECTION 4. State colleges and universities. (1) The universities and colleges of the state of Colorado which were organized and are now existing pursuant to sections 124-2-1, 124-6-1, 124-7-1, 124-8-1, and 124-10-1, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953, are hereby declared to be standard institutions of higher learning within the meaning of this act.

(2) The programs of each of the colleges and universities defined in subsection (1) which require of all students preparing to become teachers, as a prerequisite to graduation, that they satisfactorily complete liberal education courses, preparation in the subjects to be taught, and a sequence of professional education courses, including student teaching or the equivalent thereof, are hereby declared to be approved programs of preparation within the meaning of this act.

SECTION 5. State board of education authorized to issue certificates -- types and bases. (1) The state board of education is hereby designated as the agency to issue the following types of teachers certificates, namely: type (a) provisional teacher certificate, type (b) professional teacher certificate, type (c) vocational teacher certificate, type (d) school administrator certificate, and type (e) special service certificate.

(2) A certificate of types (a), (c), or (e), may be issued upon a provisional basis, in accordance with the applicant's preparation, training, and experience, as hereinafter prescribed, and said provisional certificate shall be valid for a period of five years.

(3) A certificate of types (b) or (d) may be issued to a holder of a type (a) certificate, or the equivalent, in accordance with the applicant's further preparation, training, and experience, as hereinafter prescribed, and said certificate shall have continuing validity except that the certificate shall expire at the end of the third consecutive school year of non-use.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), a letter of authorization may be issued by the state board of education in lieu of a certificate of type (a) or (c), in accordance with the conditions and qualifications of an applicant as hereinafter prescribed.

SECTION 6. Qualifications for certificate. (1) The state board of education is hereby authorized to issue the appropriate type of certificate in accordance with an applicant's preparation, training, and experience, provided that no applicant shall be issued a certificate, including a renewal thereof, who is not of good moral and ethical character; and provided however, that an applicant who has been denied a certificate shall be entitled to a hearing in the manner prescribed by law.

(2) An applicant for a certificate of type (a) shall have satisfactorily completed an approved program of preparation, and the applicant shall cause a statement from the designated recommending official of said program to be submitted, which statement shall certify that said applicant completed the program in a satisfactory manner and in good standing, and the applicant shall have been awarded at least a bachelor's degree by a standard institution of higher learning; provided that the completion of the education courses comprising the professional sequence may be waived for an applicant who has demonstrated teaching ability and attained a satisfactory score on tests covering the aforementioned professional sequence.

(3) An applicant for a certificate of types (b) or (d) shall have satisfactorily completed a minimum of three years of satisfactory service under a certificate of type (a), or the equivalent thereof, and shall have satisfactorily completed one or more

years of study and preparation in an approved program of preparation beyond the bachelor's degree, and leading toward an advanced degree from a standard institution of higher learning, and shall cause a statement from the designated recommending official of said program to be submitted, which statement shall certify that the applicant completed the additional year or years of study and preparation in a satisfactory manner and in good standing.

(4) An applicant for a certificate of type (c) shall have satisfactorily completed a program of preparation for teaching in a particular trade or vocational area, consisting of formal training or experience, or formal training and experience, totaling five or more calendar years, allowing not more than two calendar years for the formal training portion of the program, and shall cause a statement, or statements, to be submitted from the employer-trainer, or trade or vocational school, which statement or statements shall certify that the applicant completed the program in a satisfactory manner and in good standing.

(5) An applicant for a certificate of type (e) shall have satisfactorily completed a program of preparation in a special service area, such as school nurse, school social worker, school psychologist, or other professional special service, and shall cause a statement from the designated recommending official of the professional school to be submitted, which statement shall certify that said applicant completed the program in a satisfactory manner and in good standing and that the applicant shall have been awarded at least a bachelor's degree by a standard institution of higher learning.

SECTION 7. Letter of authorization -- types and bases. (1) The state board of education is hereby authorized to issue a letter of authorization to a person of good moral and ethical character, notwithstanding the qualifications herein otherwise prescribed for a certificate, and said letter of authorization may be issued as follows: type (a) demonstrated ability; type (b) special teacher; type (c) intern teacher; and type (d) emergency teacher.

(2) A letter of authorization of type (a) may be issued to an applicant who possesses outstanding talent in a particular area of specialization, and who has demonstrated ability and knowledge therein, and who enjoys wide recognition as an authority in the area of specialization, and whose services for the area of specialization have been requested by a board of education of a school district; provided that the services performed shall be limited to the applicant's area of specialization in said school district.

(3) A letter of authorization of type (b) may be issued to an applicant who has been awarded at least a bachelor's degree from a standard institution of higher learning but who has not completed the sequence of professional educational courses, and who has scored satisfactorily on recognized teacher examinations; or to an applicant who has completed a program of study in a foreign teacher education institution, which program is comparable to an approved program of preparation; provided that the services of the applicant have been requested by a board of education of a school district.

(4) A letter of authorization of type (c) may be issued to an applicant who has been awarded at least a bachelor's degree from a standard institution of higher learning but who has not completed the sequence of professional educational courses; provided that the applicant serves as an intern in a program approved by the state board of education.

(5) A letter of authorization of type (d) may be issued by the state board of education to an applicant to teach a particular grade level or academic or vocational area of specialization when in the judgment of said board the public health, safety, or welfare of the state of Colorado, or any portion thereof, is threatened, such threat being imminent and emergency action being essential to the preservation of good instructional programs in the public schools or to the educational well-being of the children enrolled therein.

(6) A letter of authorization shall be valid for a period of one year and shall

be subject to renewal only one time, and notwithstanding other requirements for the renewal of a certificate.

SECTION 8. Endorsements on certificate or letter of authorization. The state board of education is hereby authorized to cause a certificate or letter of authorization to be endorsed, which endorsement may specify the grade level, subject matter area or areas, or other specialization or specializations which may be appropriate to an applicant's preparation, training and experience, one purpose of such endorsement being to facilitate the supervision of the public schools of Colorado under section 1, article IX of the Constitution; provided that the endorsement shall not necessarily be construed as restricting or limiting the holder of a certificate to the performance of only those services which may be related to such endorsement.

SECTION 9. Renewal of certificate or letter of authorization. A certificate or letter of authorization herein authorized shall expire as herein prescribed, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3(7), chapter 37, Session Laws of Colorado, 1959. A certificate or letter of authorization may be renewed upon application and the payment of the prescribed fee. An applicant for the renewal of a certificate shall cause proof to be submitted of the satisfactory completion of not less than six semester hours of credit earned in a standard institution of higher learning since the issuance of the previous certificate, which hours of credit shall be applicable to a higher certificate defined in section 5 of this act, and said applicant shall cause to be submitted a statement, or statements, of satisfactory service performed during the time said applicant was employed as a teacher and while the previous certificate was in force and effect; provided that an applicant for the renewal of a vocational teacher certificate may cause proof to be submitted of additional training or experience, or both, in lieu of the aforementioned hours of credit, and shall cause a statement, or statements, to be submitted by one or more employers of said applicant which indicate that the applicant performed satisfactory service in his area of specialization.

SECTION 10. Fee for certificate or letter of authorization. The fee for the examination and review of any application for a certificate or letter of authorization shall be five dollars (\$5.00). Upon the determination of eligibility of an applicant to receive a certificate or letter of authorization, such certificate or letter of authorization shall be issued without the payment of an additional fee. All fees collected hereunder shall be payable to the state of Colorado, pursuant to law, and shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

SECTION 11. State board of teacher examiners. (1) The state board of teacher examiners shall consist of the commissioner of education, who shall serve as chairman of the board, and ten members to be appointed by the state board of education as follows: (a) two members shall be appointed from faculties of accredited colleges or universities situated in the state of Colorado which provide teacher education programs, provided such members shall first be recommended for appointment by the presidents of the colleges or universities from which the appointment is made; (b) one member shall be a superintendent of schools employed by a public school district in the state; (c) two members shall be lay persons who are residents of the state of Colorado; and (d) five members shall be certificated classroom teachers who are actively engaged in teaching in the public schools of the state, and each of whom shall be qualified by education and experience to represent at least one of the following areas of teaching interest: elementary education, secondary education, vocational education, humanities or fine arts, social sciences, and physical sciences.

(2) Two members of said board shall be appointed to serve for each of the terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, commencing July 1, 1959. Thereafter the terms of office of all appointed members shall be for five years commencing on July 1 of the year of appointment. Vacancies on the board shall be filled by appointment by the state board of education for the remainder of the unexpired term. On and after July 1, 1962, no member may be reappointed to succeed himself.

(3) The members of the state board of teacher examiners shall serve without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed for any necessary expenses incurred by them in performing their duties as members of said board.

SECTION 12. Duties of the state board of teacher examiners. (1) It shall be the duty of the state board of teacher examiners to investigate and determine, from time to time, (a) which institutions of higher learning meet the requirements of a standard institution of higher learning as defined in section 3 (6); (b) which programs of study designated in section 4 (2) meet the requirements specified therein and publish a summary of findings relating thereto; (c) which programs of study offered by other standard institutions of higher learning meet the requirements for an approved program of preparation as defined in section 3 (7); (d) what qualifications, preparations, training, or experience of an applicant are prerequisite to the issuance of a school administrator certificate; and (e) which endorsements may be appropriate for each type of certificate or letter of authorization, and the requirements for each such endorsement.

(2). The findings and recommendations of the state board of teacher examiners on those matters specified in subsection (1) shall be subject to review by the state board of education upon the motion of any member thereof, the commissioner of education, or upon appeal by the applicant or holder.

(3) Make such periodic visits as may be necessary to the colleges and universities of Colorado in order to observe and evaluate the programs of preparation offered by each college or university.

(4) Conduct or arrange for research that may be pertinent or essential to the implementation of the provisions of this act with the approval of the state board of education, including but not limited to teacher employment, teacher certification, and teacher preparation programs in institutions of higher learning.

(5) Advise and cooperate with the state board of education, institutions of higher learning in the state of Colorado, and professional organizations in and out

of the state, concerning matters which relate to the recruitment, selection, and preparation of teachers.

(6) Perform other advisory duties and functions which relate to the provisions of this act as may be requested by the commissioner of education or the state board of education.

SECTION 13. Annulment, suspension, or revocation of a certificate or letter of authorization. (1) If any person shall obtain a teacher's certificate or letter of authorization as a result of misrepresentation or fraud, or any misleading information or untruthful statement submitted or offered by the applicant therefor, orally or written, with the intent to misrepresent, mislead, or conceal the truth, said certificate or letter of authorization issued as a result thereof may be annulled by the state board of education in the manner hereinafter prescribed after a written complaint shall have been filed with the state board of education.

(2) A certificate or letter of authorization of a teacher employed by a school district may be suspended during the employment period, after a written complaint has been filed with the state board of education, if the state board of education finds and determines that the holder thereof abandoned or refused to fulfill the obligations of the employment agreement or contract and said abandonment or refusal was not due to mental or physical disability. No certificate or letter of authorization shall be suspended for abandonment or refusal to fulfill the obligations of the employment agreement or contract if the holder thereof gives the board of education of the employing school district thirty days written notice of refusal or intention to abandon the obligations thereunder, or if the board of education of the employing school district duly accepts the resignation of the holder thereof. A certificate or letter of authorization may also be suspended in the same manner for insubordination, neglect of duty, or immorality. No suspension shall exceed a period of twelve months and said suspension shall be made in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

(3) A certificate or letter of authorization of a teacher may be revoked in the manner hereinafter prescribed, after a written complaint has been filed and notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), if the holder thereof has become professionally incompetent or otherwise unable to perform teaching duties or morally unfit to perform services in the public schools. A certificate or letter of authorization of one who has been adjudicated mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be revoked by operation of law and notwithstanding other provisions for a hearing.

SECTION 14. Procedures for denial, annulment, suspension, or revocation of a certificate or letter of authorization. Procedures for the denial, annulment, suspension, or revocation of a certificate or letter of authorization shall be pursuant to chapter 37, session laws of Colorado, 1959, except that: (a) where judicial review is pending or the time in which to seek judicial review has not elapsed, the state board of education may take emergency action relating to annulment, suspension, or revocation of a certificate or letter of authorization, and (b) the expiration date of a certificate or letter of authorization shall not be extended even though judicial review is pending or the time for seeking such review has not elapsed.

SECTION 15. Hearing commissioner authorized. The state board of education is hereby authorized to appoint a hearing commissioner who may preside at hearings on the denial, annulment, suspension, or revocation of a certificate or letter of authorization. In the event a hearing commissioner shall be appointed for such purpose, he shall reduce the findings to written form and submit them to the state board of education. The hearing commissioner shall not participate in the deliberations of the state board of education. The hearing commissioner appointed shall be the commissioner of education or an assistant commissioner of education.

SECTION 16. Rules and regulations. The state board of education is hereby authorized to adopt or prescribe rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions

of this act, which rules and regulations are designed to implement fully the provisions of this act, or to achieve the purposes herein in accordance with legislative intent.

SECTION 17. Protection clause. This act shall not be construed as invalidating any certificate heretofore issued pursuant to law and said certificate shall remain valid until the date of expiration, except as herein provided for the annulment, suspension, or revocation of a certificate.

SECTION 18. Severability clause. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of this act, or the application thereof, which can be given validity or effect without said invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 19. Section 123-10-24, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953, is hereby amended as follows:

123-10-24. Additional powers - first class districts. All school boards in districts of the first class, in addition to the powers now conferred upon them by law, shall have power to establish and maintain out of the school funds of the district continuation schools, part time schools, evening schools, vocational schools, schools for aliens, or other opportunity schools. All such schools shall be open to all persons regardless of age, whom the superintendent and principal of such school shall judge to be morally desirable and mentally able to profit by the instruction given in such school. In like manner, boards of education in districts of the first class may at their discretion establish and maintain open air schools, playgrounds and museums. They may provide instruction in and employ special teachers for such special subjects as music, drawing, manual training, household economics, including the care of children, vocational and industrial subjects, and subjects for the training of such special teachers. They may prescribe the qualifications of, conduct examinations for, and issue certificates to such teachers; provided, such certificate shall be valid only in the

district where issued.

SECTION 20. Section 123-10-26, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953, is hereby amended as follows:

123-10-26. Establishment of free kindergartens. The school board of any school district in the state shall have power to establish and maintain free kindergartens in connection with the public schools of said district, for the instruction of children between three and six years of age, residing in said district, and shall establish such courses of training, study and discipline, and such rules and regulations governing such preparatory or kindergarten schools as said board may deem best. Nothing in this section shall be construed to change the law relating to the taking of the census of the school population, or the apportionment of state and county school funds among the several counties and districts in this state. The cost of establishing and maintaining such kindergartens shall be a part of the public school system, and governed as far as practicable in the same manner and by the same officers as is provided by law for the government of the other public schools of this state. Teachers of kindergarten schools shall have a diploma from some reputable kindergarten teachers' institute, or pass such examination on kindergarten work as the kindergarten department of the State College of Education at Greeley may direct.

SECTION 21. Section 123-17-1, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953, is hereby amended as follows:

123-17-1. Teachers must have certificate or letter of authorization. No district board shall employ any person to teach in any of the public schools of the state EXCEPT IN JUNIOR COLLEGES AND IN ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS, unless such person shall have a certificate OR LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION to teach issued from the board of education IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED BY LAW. A certificate shall not be required of persons employed to teach either music, drawing, or modern languages only. No teacher shall be dismissed without good cause shown. and such teacher shall be entitled to receive pay for

services rendered.

SECTION 22. Section 123-17-3, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953, is hereby amended as follows:

123-17-3. Certificate or letter of authorization required of all teachers. No warrant for expenditure of public funds shall be drawn in favor of any person for services as teacher, principal, supervisor, or superintendent in any of the public schools of the state, EXCEPT IN JUNIOR COLLEGES AND ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS, unless such person shall hold a legal certificate OR LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION, ~~appertaining to the schools or classes under his charge~~ granted as provided by law, duly registered in the office of the county superintendent of schools of the county wherein the services are to be rendered; said certificate OR LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION to be in force during the full period of employment. Any teacher, principal or superintendent who shall serve in any school without possessing a legal certificate OR LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION, duly registered, shall forfeit all claim to compensation out of the school fund for the time he serves without such certificate OR LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION.

SECTION 23. Section 123-22-10, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953, is hereby amended as follows:

123-22-10. Additional reimbursement for supplementary services. Those districts which provide speech correction and other approved supplementary teaching services may claim reimbursement up to eighty per cent of the cost of the teaching services not including transportation or equipment, providing the correctionist and other personnel meet the standards of certification set forth by the board of education, HOLD A VALID CERTIFICATE ISSUED PURSUANT TO LAW WITH AN APPROPRIATE ENDORSEMENT THEREON AND THE EMPLOYMENT ASSIGNMENT RELATES TO SAID ENDORSEMENT.

SECTION 24. Section 123-22-11, Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953, is hereby amended as follows:

123-22-11. Grouping -- standards of certification. The board of education shall

prescribe the minimum physical facilities required by special classroom programs and the diagnostic evaluation of children making application for enrollment therein, and in approving such special programs may recommend the grouping of children with common handicaps. It shall determine the standards of certification of special education teachers and shall prescribe the minimum and maximum enrollments in special programs for the purposes of reimbursement under this article.

SECTION 25. Section 7, chapter 60, session laws of Colorado, 1960, is hereby amended as follows:

Section 7. Qualifications and employment of personnel -- psychologists, teachers, and assistants; (1) Psychological evaluations shall be administered by qualified personnel PSYCHOLOGISTS employed by a SCHOOL DISTRICT, college, hospital, clinic, or other institution in the state approved by the state department of education, or by a psychologist who meets the certification requirements as established by the regulations of the state board HOLDS A VALID CERTIFICATE ISSUED PURSUANT TO LAW WITH AN APPROPRIATE ENDORSEMENT THEREON.

(2) No person shall be employed as a teacher in any demonstration unit authorized by this act who does not hold a teacher's certificate as provided by section 123-17-8, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, and who does not meet the standard requirements as established by the state board VALID CERTIFICATE ISSUED PURSUANT TO LAW.

(3) Assistants may be employed to aid the teacher. The state board shall prescribe qualifications necessary for such assistants.

(4) The local school board of a participating district is hereby authorized to contract for and employ such teachers and assistants possessing qualifications prescribed by this section and by the state board AS NEEDED IN THE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY THIS ACT.

SECTION 26. Repealing clause. Sections 123-1-7 (6); 123-1-8, as amended by chapter 209, session laws of Colorado, 1959; 123-17-4; 123-17-5; 123-17-6; 123-17-7;

123-17-8; 123-17-9; 123-17-11; 123-17-17; 124-5-12; and 124-5-13; Colorado Revised Statutes, 1953, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 27. Effective date. This act shall become effective on October 1, 1962.

SECTION 28. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and welfare.